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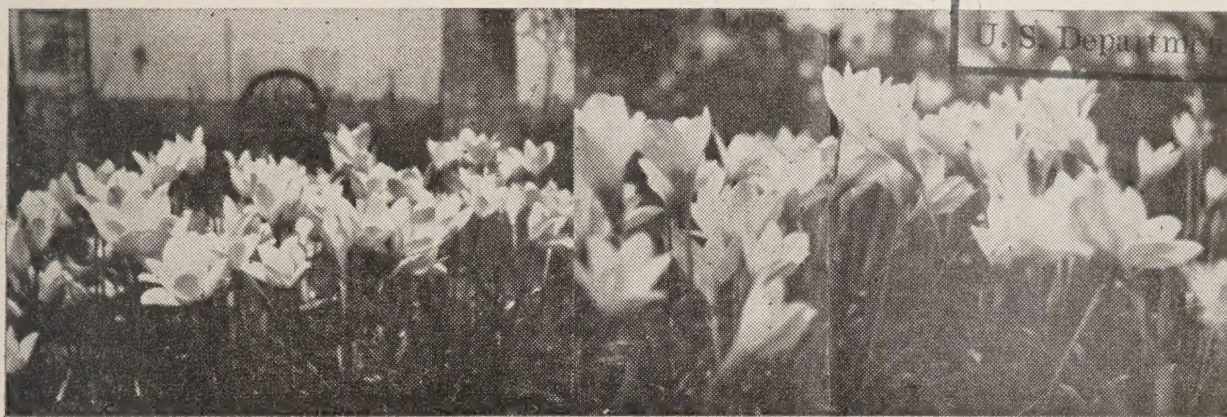
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U. S. Department of Agriculture



ZEPHYRANTHES INSULARUM, introducing this new, sparkling, white species for the first time at a reasonable price, \$3.00 per doz. Two views of a flat of the bulbs in full bloom. The foliage is handsome and bright green. Can be grown in pots in the North or in the ground in warm climates. Our own photos.

BULBS and PLANTS

(Including tropical, sub-tropical, half-hardy and hardy subjects, also tubers and tuberous rooted plants, mostly for inside culture in the North and outdoors in warm climates.)

Achimenes

Amaryllis

(relatives)

Amaryllis

Caladiums

Callas

Crinum



CURCUMA ZEODARIA,
handsome tuberous rooted
ginger relative, striking in
foliage and flower spike.

Gerbera Daisies

Gloriosas

Haemanthus

Hymenocallis

Lycoris

Watsonias

Zephyranthes

WYNDHAM HAYWARD, Proprietor

LAKEMONT GARDENS

Winter Park, Florida, U. S. A.

Camellia Queen



THIS IS THE 1948 CENTRAL FLORIDA CAMELLIA QUEEN, Miss Lee Huttig, of Orlando, Fla., lovely debutante, wearing a few dozen of our Camellia blooms of varied form and color, supplied especially for this newspaper picture. We ship Camellia blooms, choice named varieties in assortment, at \$5.00 per doz., air mail during December, January and February. Ask for prices on small plants. Photo courtesy Orlando (Fla.) Sentinel-Star Studio.

GOOD GARDENING ARGUMENTS

"... and if Gentlemen which have little else to doe, would be ruled by me, I would advise them to spend their spare time in their Gardens; either in digging, setting, weeding, or the like, than which there is no better way in the world to preserve health. If a man want an Appetite to his Victualls, the smell of the Earth new turned up, by digging with a Spade will procure it, and if he be inclined to a Consumption it will recover him. Gentlewomen, if the ground be not too wet, may doe themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding. And thus both sexes might divert themselves from Idlenesse, and evill Company, which oftentimes prove the ruine of many ingenious people. . ."—William Coles, "The Art of Simpling," London, 1656, pages 120-21. (I am indebted to Albert E. Lownes of Providence, R. I., for this quotation.)

"The longer I garden, the fewer tools I use. There is no easy highway to success in gardening. A pair of strong hands and plenty of good, honest sweat are the best equipment and if you throw in a strong back, a trowel, a rake, a long-handled shovel, a digging fork, and a scuffle hoe, I will be satisfied."—Richardson Wright (in "Horticulture"), 1947.

FLOWERS FROM BULBS

The growing of flowers from bulbs is one of the most satisfying and rewarding indoor and outdoor recreations, hobbies or serious interests for the plantsman, garden lover, the shut-in, the invalid, convalescent, or the busy career person. It is a wonderful and pleasing occupation for the leisure time of any man, woman or child, especially those with an interest beyond the ordinary in the beauty of rare and unusual plants and as a diversion for those who apply themselves strenuously to their daily tasks and need some kind of healthful relaxation.

It is a hobby or a vocation to which you can apply all the time, scientific interest or just ordinary love of living things that you wish to give it. Superficial persons sometimes call bulb growing "the lazy man's gardening," and while it is true that many kinds of bulbs, tubers, etc., will grow with little care and attention, and will survive, if not exactly thrive, under long-continued neglect, nevertheless the bulb field is a tremendous and significant one, with material for all, from ages 8 to 80, from the beginner to the most advanced horticulturist.



HYBRID AMARYLLIS BLOOMS OF HAYWARD STRAIN, now in the process of development from a crossing of the best Dutch and other European stock with the most vigorous and refined types of the American Nehrling-Mead strain, widely cultivated in this country for the bulbs. The imported types have better form, texture and color, while the American strain has more robust character, and greater resistance to disease and cultural difficulties.

There are many kinds of bulbs and tubers which tax the ingenuity of the best garden fans to grow properly, some which puzzle expert horticulturists for years. Some are hardy, others half-hardy, and some purely tropical. Some of the tropical subjects will stand a lot of cold, and some few of the hardy bulbs, and related plants, are suited to warm climate areas (Hemerocallis, Leucojum, etc.) but largely our material is for the lath house and garden in the subtropics, such as the lower South, and for the greenhouse, conservatory and window garden in the North. Some can be grown outside in the summer like gladiolus in Northern climes, as *Ismenes* and *Gloriosa Rothschildiana*.

There is a subtle fascination in the great fantastic field of bulbs, tubers and tuberous rooted plants which grows on you. If you are not prepared to come under the delightful, healthful spell of this fascination, we humbly suggest that you collect paper match covers or take up some similarly less intriguing pastime.

THE PAST YEAR

The proprietor of Lakemont Gardens is happy to report that the past year since his 1947 catalogue was issued (the first since 1941) has seen a steady progress in the stocks of bulbs and plants at the Gardens, and this year we hope to have our cut flower garden operating for the winter season for the first time since before the war.

The hired hand situation is still critical, inasmuch as the cost of day labor is now more than three times what it was a few years ago. All other expenses of running a bulb farm (including the cost of living for the owner) are far above pre-war figures. The cost of tools, fertilizer, seed-bed muslin, wire, lumber, etc. is still at absurd figures, due to the post-war inflation.

At the same time we are trying to hold our prices at what we consider reasonable levels, under the circumstances. Many of these are below those of other dealers in the same lines, and where we have been obliged to advance prices it is, we hope, a temporary matter, until things "come down to earth."

In the past year's operations we have imported new bulbs and tubers from Holland, India, China and other far lands to maintain our reputation for things different and new. At this time we believe that we have a large number of items obtainable from few or no other dealers in the United States. International trade



EASTER LILY PLANTING in bloom on shore of Lake Berry at Lakemont Gardens, Winter Park, Fla.

conditions are still difficult. There is no export trade for American bulbs. This cuts us off from at least a slight source of income which we enjoyed in pre-war years.

We have spoken before Garden Clubs in the last twelve months, written articles for flower and garden magazines, and we addressed the Florida State Horticultural Society late in 1947 on "Bulbous Plants for Florida." In that talk we endeavored to give a brief survey of Florida bulb growing, its history and problems, and future possibilities. We have several dozen "separates" of this talk if any of our readers are interested to have a copy. Please send 10c in stamps to cover cost of printing and postage.

TERMS

Our terms are net cash in advance. We do all of our own bookkeeping, typing, secretarial work, stenography, cataloguing, packing and mailing. This last, as we live two miles from the post office is no picnic some days. In these times of inflated labor prices we have to do more of the actual weeding, planting and cultivation than ever before, if we are to keep our stocks of dozens of rare and unusual items in good condition. Therefore we respectfully ask our customers to note this policy, which is the only one we can follow in this limited field that we have chosen.

We have tried to make our prices as low as possible for the small quantities which make up the usual orders. Carriage and packing charges extra in all cases. If you wish, we will bill you for this, and you may send it in cash or stamps. Roughly 10 per cent extra will cover this item. We endeavor to send all small packages by parcel post, usually insured, as express charges on small packages have become almost prohibitive. Large or heavy shipments are best sent express collect. We will refund any surplus money sent for carriage, and unless provision for postage is made, we will ship by express collect.

We guarantee satisfaction, and any shipment may be returned promptly, after its receipt, for a refund in full, if found unsatisfactory for any reason.

THE BULBS WE SELL

We have made a specialty of sub-tropical bulbs, tubers, tuberous rooted and cormous plants for more than 15 years, as a professional and amateur grower. Among our material are hardy, half-hardy, sub-tropical and tropical subjects, and we are always interested in adding new bulbs and plants within our field. We believe all our offerings are worthwhile, and horticulturally valuable bulbs, tubers, etc. Some of them are classics of greenhouse and garden horticulture, and should prove interesting and desirable to the beginner or experienced plantsman.

We guarantee to send our customers the best material available, good bulbs, tubers, and plants, and will make every effort to have them true to name, species and variety. We cannot guarantee **results** with our material in the hands of our customers as so much depends on the skill of the grower and the treatment accorded the bulbs. In all modesty we can say that in many hundreds of orders over the past years, we have had very few complaints. In some cases, there are bound to be difficulties, as in the case of an occasional frozen shipment of bulbs in the dead of winter, no matter how carefully same are packed. On receipt of a written statement from your post office or mailman as to the condition of such an order on receipt, we will replace frozen orders without cost. The post office pays no claims on plants, bulbs, etc., which are frozen in transit in the mails.

We believe that our satisfied customers are our best continuous advertisement. In the discussion of the various subjects in this catalogue we have tried to present the essentials of cultural information so far as we know them. For additional data please refer to Bailey's "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture," and "Hortus," also John Weathers' "The Bulb Book," Col. R. H. Gray's three volume set, "Hardy Bulbs," and the recently published bulb books by Wister and Mueller. Your bookstore can advise you on these. The best available cultural and other information on Amaryllis and related plants, including Alstroemerias and Daylilies, may be found in the past volumes of "Herbertia," the yearbook devoted to Amaryllids and published by the American Plant Life Society, formerly the American Amaryllis Soc. Every bulb fan and fancier should join this important group and obtain as many of the volumes of Herbertia as he can afford. They will prove a mine of help and information. Ask for a membership blank.

Amaryllis

Hybrid Amaryllis, which have been one of our favorite growing and exhibition lines for many years, as our show records before World War II, recorded in back numbers of "Herbertia," will indicate, have a long history, going back to the late 18th century and Amaryllis Johnsonii, which was raised in a Lancashire garden in England as a cross between Am. reginae and A. vittata. Dean William Herbert says in his "Amaryllidaceae" that Johnson, a watchmaker, produced his pioneer hybrid in 1810, while J. G. Baker, the other 19th century monographer of the "Amaryllidaceae" gives the date as 1799.

From Johnsonii to the current gorgeous hybrids of the Netherlands, England and America, is a story of steady progress and the development of many strains, forms and colors. The plant explorers found dozens of species of Amaryllis, and the great period of development came in Europe during the last half of the 19th century. The introduction of such outstanding species as Am. Leopoldi by Robert Pearce in the 60's for the House of Veitch, famous English horticultural firm, is described by historians of the plant as one of the high points in early hybrid Amaryllis breeding, laying the foundations for later achievements.

Amaryllis may be said to be a common flower in some places. Within a few miles of Lakemont Gardens there are literally acres and millions of the bulbs, (Mead Strain, after the late Theodore L. Mead of Oviedo, who first put this strain on the market). But to many millions of flower lovers in the north it is an unknown bulb beauty. Others have seen them in flower shows, in greenhouse collections or outside in the Lower South and California.

Pioneer breeding work in America on the Hybrid Amaryllis was done by the late Henry Nehrling, another trail-blazing Florida horticulturist. Mead obtained his first bulb, and subsequent pollen for hybridizing, from the Nehrling collection, then at Gotha, Fla.

Our Amaryllis breeding efforts at Lakemont Gardens have been mainly directed toward producing a new strain of Amaryllis which would have superior quality of flowers, with excellent texture of petals, free flowering habit, and vigorous growth. This last is perhaps the most important factor lacking in the choice Hybrid Amaryllis available today in the trade, whether from Holland, England or Northern greenhouse collections.

For this purpose we have been crossing the most vigorous types of the Mead strain, those having a combination of good flowers and thrifty qualities of growth, with the best bulbs of California, Dutch and other growers. In the past 15 years



HYBRID AMARYLLIS



PURE WHITE HYBRID
Ludwig strain

we have tested Amaryllis from at least a dozen fine strains, some raised from seed, others obtained as bulbs. Of these, possibly the most nearly satisfactory was a small lot of bulbs raised from seed obtained from the San Souci palace greenhouse collection at Potsdam before the war, through a German seed dealer. Probably the parents of these Amaryllis are lost in Germany today. We have used this blood in our hybrids because of its fine colors, good shapes and steady vigorous growth in ground beds. During the war when we were unable to maintain our Amaryllis cultures for five years, we lost our own parent bulbs from the unavoidable neglect. However, the "blood line" remains in some of our hybrids with the Mead strain stock which have survived.

Because of this war-time difficulty, our own collection is still in the process of restoration to previous condition, when Lakemont Gardens was known over Florida as outstanding for Amaryllis. During the war years, the Dutch growers were most fortunate, and were able to improve and multiply their stocks of hybrid Amaryllis in separate colors by the thousands. They have also propagated a number of named varieties for fanciers, which should be absolute tops in quality Amaryllis today.

It is a pleasure to announce that Lakemont Gardens has been accorded the privilege of serving as a retail sales outlet for Ludwig & Co.'s fine Holland Amaryllis, both separate colors and named varieties. We are assured a limited number of the bulbs by color, dark red, scarlet, pure white, orange, salmon, striped and pink. The pinks and pure whites are sold only in combinations with equal quantities of the other colors, because stocks of these rare shades are still low. Ludwig & Co. is one of the leading Amaryllis specialists on the continent, and long known for their hybrids in the Holland bulb trade.

The culture of the hybrid Amaryllis is simple. Any good, loamy soil, with some sand and part well-rotted cow manure suits them. Give them good drainage and a soil reaction around neutral. They must have this good drainage, and an inch of broken crocks, crushed rock or pebbles should be placed in the bottom of the pots. A fertile, garden loam, not too heavy, with some coarse sand, and $\frac{1}{3}$ well rotted cow manure added, proves a good growing mixture. If the soil is acid, ground limestone, hardwood ashes, or fine oystershell, as sold for baby chicks, may be added, as much as a handful of the limestone or shell to a pot sometimes.

Size of a bulb has little to do with the quality of the bloom in Amaryllis. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inch diameter bulb is usually satisfactory for the beginner, and is less expensive. With good culture the bulbs will sometimes grow to five inches in diameter, but some of the loveliest bulbs we have ever seen never exceeded $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or barely reached that.

Plant bulbs on receipt in a six or seven inch pot, spreading the roots through the potting soil as well as possible if any remain on the bulb. Have the bulb $\frac{1}{2}$ in the soil, in pot culture, and water sparingly until the spring growth starts. Usually the bud starts to show with the first warm spell of late winter. Keep the bulbs warm and in a sunny location, but do not let them dry out. After blooming, more water can be given, but no more than to keep the soil slightly moist, never soggy. A soluble fertilizer like Hy-Gro may be given in solution to the bulbs every two weeks during the growing season of late spring and summer, in place of the "manure water" of the old-time greenhouse growers.

The bulbs in their pots may be set out in the yard during the summer, with pots sunk to the brim. They like at least part shade and protection from driving winds and rains. Seeds may be raised by pollinating the pistils of individual flowers, preferably with pollen from another bloom. The seeds are black and papery, about the size of a five cent piece, and are easily grown in a flat or pot of sandy loam, planted flat-wise, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. The true test of an Amaryllis expert's skill is to grow the bulbs from seed to flowering size. Also to bloom a bulb year after year continuously.

There is an excellent article about Amaryllis culture in the Flower Grower magazine for October, 1948. Please remember that the chances for error in the color of an Amaryllis bulb all the way from the sowing of the seed in Holland to the bulb fan in America are tremendous, and don't blame us too severely for apparent mistakes in shades. We do the best we can, but errors of this kind are found in the best Holland growers' stocks from time to time. Also the ideas of color vary in different people, and what may be dark red to one is only crimson to another, and "pinks" may range from pale reds to raspberry blush colors. Named varieties, of course should be reliably true to color and description.

We offer:

MEAD STRAIN—mixed colors, 2½ to 3 inches, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Our own strain, selected stock, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Howard & Smith Amaryllis, the leading California strain of hybrids, 75c each, \$7.00 per doz.

Ludwig strain, the best in Holland Hybrid Amaryllis, separate colors, as above, \$3.00 each. **Named varieties**—**White Giant**, \$15; **Early White**, \$12.00; **Snow Queen**, \$8.00; **Kaspar Ludwig**, \$3.00; **Nivalis**, \$3.00; **Scarlet Leader**, \$15.00; **Red Guard**, \$12.00; **Pres. Roosevelt** (dark carmine) \$10; **Brilliant**, \$4.00; **Orange King**, \$10.00; **Cherry Red**, \$12.00; **Pink Favorite**, \$15.00; **Fantasy** (rose) \$12.00; **Liberator** (salmon-pink striped) \$10.00; **Salmon Joy**, (salmon orange) \$8.00; **Mona Lisa** (salmon) 8.00.

Also the **Ludwig Mignon Amaryllis**, a new *A. rutila* Hybrid strain, \$10.00, each in mixed colors. Something new in dwarf hybrid Amaryllis.

Amaryllis species:

Amaryllis Belladonna, Linn. (*Am. equestris*) charming Florida orange red semi-dwarf species, a fine thing, 25c each, largest bulbs available.

Amaryllis Johnsonii, old hybrid, red with white stripe on a trumpet-shaped flower, 50c each.

Amaryllis rutila, dwarf species from Holland, \$2.00 each.

Amaryllis rutila var. fulgida, more vigorous type, from old Florida gardens, fine pot plant, \$2.00 each; **var. crocata**, rare pot bulb, \$1.00 each (small).

Amaryllis Alberti, double Amaryllis, weak, probably "equestre" type, \$1.00 each.

Amaryllis ambigua, long trumpets of solandri-florum type, white with red-purple striping, \$2.50 each.

Amaryllis advena, dwarf Chilean species, fall-blooming, dainty red and pink flowers, half-hardy, also known as Ox-Blood lily, (the red type); flowers borne four or more on a foot high umbel. Very lovely as cut flower. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz. Bulbs have long necks and go 6 inches deep.

We are expecting bulbs of a few more species shortly, including *Am. procera*, (the Blue Amaryllis) *Am. vittata*, *A. rutila*, (South American type) *Am. reticulata* var. *striatifolia*, (fall blooming) write about prices.



AMARYLLIS RUTILA
nice species



PURE WHITE HYBRID
Informal type

The Calla Lilies

Among the best known of the tuberous rooted plants are the Calla Lilies. They do not have true bulbs, but some botanists call them rhizomatous plants. They are all native to South Africa, from whence come so many of our interesting bulbous subjects.

The best known are the white Callas, of the **Zantedeschia (Richardia) aethiopica** group. Grandma grew a white Calla in her window 60 years ago. They can be grown outdoors in warm climates, where freezing weather is at a minimum, or can be handled in pots indoors and under glass. The giant white Calla is **Zantedeschia aethiopica**, the type of the species. Then there is the semi-dwarf or **Godfrey Calla**, of medium height, and to our thinking, the best for pots and ground beds. It grows about 2½ feet tall at its optimum, and may produce five to seven blooms under good culture from a bulb 1-1½ inches in diameter. The bulbs go dormant, so to speak, in summer and are dug and planted again in the Fall.

There is an interesting "**Baby Calla**", a miniature variety of *Z. aethiopica*, which makes small pot plants, but is weak growing and hard to handle in our experience. For years we have been extensive growers of the Godfrey Calla. In the Winter Park vicinity are several acreage plantings of these bulbs for florists' cut flower purposes and shipping. The Godfrey variety seems to prefer an acid soil and is not widely grown in California, where the large *aethiopica* type is favored. Accompanying this piece is a photograph of a vase of our Godfrey Callas, taken last spring. They are lovely things and coming to have more popular use in every-day arrangements and bouquets.

The yellow calla, (***Z. Elliottiana***) is one of the choicest tuberous rooted plants of all horticulture. They are planted in late fall or winter as pot plants, and if held until April may be planted outside in the garden in the North. The foliage is light green and dotted white. By all means try half a dozen yellow callas in season.

The white calla with spotted leaves, ***Z. albo-maculata***, is an unusual and interesting plant, but usually blooms only once, which makes it less valuable to the flower lover than the *aethiopica* types, which flower several times in a season. The bulbs are rather small, and the flowers not as large as the Godfrey calla.



GODFREY WHITE CALLAS
semi-dwarf type

There are also the red and pink callas, both forms of **Z. rehmanni**, which are available in the winter months. These have nice green foliage and small calia flowers which vary from a purple to rose, light lavender and near-white under glass. The true Rehmanni type should have a rose or rose-purple spathe. Sometimes the bulbs have become mixed in plantings and errors occur.

Z. aethiopica and its varieties like a rich, black soil, with good drainage, but plenty of moisture after they are established. Half muck and part manure with some sand for drainage will suit them. Use a gallon can or pot of larger size. The albo-maculata, Elliottiana and Rehmanni types prefer a fertile, rather stiff, garden loam, like the usual Amaryllis soil.

Prices:

Z. antedeschia aethiopica (large type white calla) 25c each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c each.

Z. Godfrey type, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c each.

Z. Baby Calla, 50c each.

Z. Elliottiana, golden-yellow calla 35c each, \$3.50 per doz. Larger, 50c each.

Z. albo-maculata, white spotted-leaf calla, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Z. rehmanni, the rose-pink calla, deep color, 75c each.

Z. rehmanni var. superba, lighter color, 50c each.

Arum pictum, attractive "black calla," 50c each. \$5.00 per doz.

Haemanthus

In Haemanthus we have one of the most striking and beautiful of all bulbs, a genus (the Blood Lilies) with considerable variety, but only a few species known in cultivation, and none of them common. In Florida the gorgeous Haemanthus multiflorus, illustrated herewith, thrives and multiplies slowly.

The bulbs produce a one foot to a foot-an-a-half scape in spring, with the sprouting of the first leaves, and the resulting umbel is a large globe, composed of 150 to 200 brilliant red flowerets. In full bloom there is scarcely anything in the flower kingdom to match it in all its blood-red glory! The bulbs are slow growing, and slow to multiply, hence are scarce and high priced, but will last for years under good pot culture, exactly similar to that accorded Amaryllis. Haemanthus foliage grows up after the flower expands and makes a handsome plant with several oval dark-green leaves.

The Haemanthus is an Amaryllid and comes from Africa, *H. multiflorus* from East Africa and *H. Katherinae*, the species often found in conservatories, is from South Africa, and does not thrive with us in Florida. We have a few bulbs, but they do better in California with its alkaline soil. We will guarantee that a large bulb of our *H. multiflorus* will be a hit at any flower show wherever exhibited in full bloom, and will stop traffic when displayed in a store or florists window on any busy downtown street, with proper background and lighting.

Plant the bulbs in any good Amaryllis soil, having the top of the bulb half an inch below the top of the soil; water sparingly until well grown, then it can take more. Dry off in pots when the bulb goes dormant about December 1st, and store dry in a warm place all winter. Bring up to the light, repot and water in late March or April. *H. Katherinae* is more evergreen in character, and more difficult to handle in cultivation, in our experience. The flower heads are not as large and more orange in color.

H. multiflorus small bulbs, \$3.00 each, medium size \$5; large \$10.

H. Katherinae, medium size, \$5.00 each.

Iris

Dutch Iris, the Louisiana native species and a few others are the principal types of Iris that we grow successfully in Florida. The so-called German and Japanese Iris that are the stand-by of gardens in other parts of the country do not perform satisfactorily in the sub-tropics with us. Even the Spurias do not seem to be at home.

The Dutch Iris, which are hybrids of Western Mediterranean species, with true bulbs like Narcissus, not rhizomes, are a showy flower in the Deep Southern winter and spring gardens, and are coming into popularity in other parts of the country, being hardy with some protection well up into the temperate zone. In the greenhouse they are a favored florist flower in the North, being grown by the millions for winter and spring cut blooms.

Dutch Iris include the "Wedgewood" variety, a large light blue bulbous type derived from *I. tingitana*, a species from Algeria. We offer choice bulbs for outdoor planting in the Lower South and under glass farther North. The bulbs are 8-9 cm. circumference, and can be planted several in a pot or 30 to a 14x20 flat. Water sparingly, and give as much light as possible after the bulbs are well growing. Use a stiff, fertile, friable soil, with considerable sand and good drainage. A freeze will injure the buds if showing color at that time, but otherwise they will stand light frosts readily.

We also offer the Yellow Queen variety and recommend it.

Iris stylosa is another interesting Mediterranean species, making fans of low foliage, and blooming in mid-winter. We have the lilac-blue type, a lovely thing, suitable for pots or a choice spot in the pool-side planting in part shade. The flowers are on short stems, 6 to 8 inches, and last several days. It is a rhizomatous iris.

Prices: Dutch Iris, Wedgewood, \$1.00 per doz.

Yellow Queen 75c per doz.

Iris Stylosa, winter blooming, 50c each

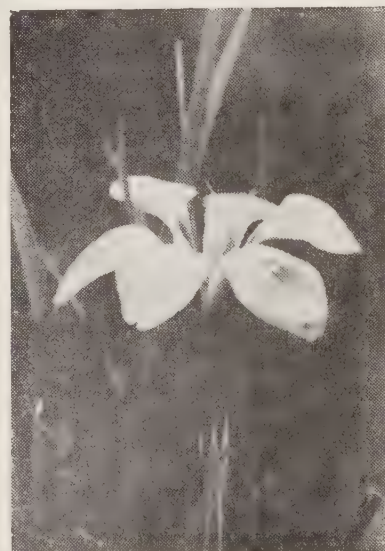
Iris Pseudacorus, European yellow water-iris, 50c each.



**HAEMANTHUS
MULTIFLORUS**
"Blood Lily"



DUTCH IRIS
bulbous type



IRIS STYLOSA
winter-blooming species

Gloriosa

The Gloriosa lilies are just that, glorious—the bulbs of fastest growing popularity that we know in the United States. In ten years we have never had enough of them to go around. Recently they are becoming live-wire florists' flowers and are being shipped airmail to the leading cut-flower markets of the nation by a few Florida growers. They come from Africa and Asia.

We are harvesting the tubers, which are curious L- or V-shaped things, several times of the year, and can usually supply bulbs of *G. Rothschildiana*, the most colorful species, any time of the year. When sprouted, they can be planted at any time, under glass in the north and outdoors in mild climates. Or they can be treated as gladiolus and planted in the garden in the summer in the North.

Gloriosa Rothschildiana grows 3 to 6 feet tall, likes full sun and will do well in part shade. It is a bulb vine, climbing by tendrils at the end of the leaves. It will grow any month of the year, but is perhaps best planted in spring for summer bloom and in the fall or winter for winter and spring flowers. Being tender, this tropical plant must be protected from frost. If stored in a warm, dry, light and airy place, the tubers will soon sprout. If kept in a dark, cool (but not cold) place, stored in dry peat or sand, they will usually keep unsprouted for months. They do not like moist cold soil or cold air conditions and may rot.

Gloriosa superba is a summer and fall-growing plant, much like *G. Rothschildiana* in the bulb and character of growth. It makes tall vines and smaller orange-red flowers, much crimped on the edges of the petals. *Gloriosa Plantii* is a dwarf edition of *G. Rothschildiana* in character of the flowers, but the coloring is a lively orange and yellow. The tubers are long and snaky, usually about the size of a lead pencil, sometimes two feet long, and hard to harvest. This makes a fine low border plant for the outdoor garden in the lower South, and elsewhere, blooming in late summer.

When the stems die down the tubers can be dug or stored in their pots until they start to sprout again. They make new tubers on the ends of the old ones, and may be raised from seed to blooming size in a few seasons. *G. superba* is a native of Asia and tropical Africa, and *G. Plantii* comes from South Africa. Large tubers of *G. Rothschildiana* from East Africa, can produce 20 blooms on a single plant. They are one of the world's most beautiful and showy flowers, fine as cut blooms.

G. Rothschildiana, 75c and \$1.00 each for blooming size tubers, minimum size 4 to 5 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter. Larger tubers, \$1.50, and smaller, may bloom or leastwise surely in another season, 35 and 50c each.

G. Plantii, rare and lovely plant, single tubers, \$1.00 each.

G. superba, the old fashioned variety, 35 and 50c each.



GLORIOSA ROTHSCILDIANA
the gorgeous Glory Lily

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

The Fancy Leaved Caladium is the pot plant par excellence, for summer and early Fall. They are forcing the tubers for spring and even holding them back for late fall planting to have them in full leaf for Christmas (the red ones) in the American florist trade at this time.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums are tubers from tropical America—Brazil, Columbia, Peru, etc., and are members of the "Elephant Ear" family. They range in size from the dwarf species *Caladium Argyrites*, 6 or 8 inches tall, of which we have perhaps the only stock in the country, to the giant (3 feet tall) large-leaved highly colored hybrids of Dr. Henry Nehrling, Theodore L. Mead and other hybridizers. They are a particularly fine Florida plant as they revel in warmth, rich soil and part shade, having only the root knot nematode as their enemy, on thin, sandy soils. The nematode is restricted in activity in the heavy soils which suit the caladium.

Caladiums are Aroids, with insignificant calla-like blooms, their main glory being the high coloring and gorgeous window-pane effects of the leaves of various kinds. They prefer a warm, humid atmosphere.

The old spotted ***Caladium bicolor*** was known in horticulture since 1769, but the modern hybrids date from the middle of the 19th century, when hybridizers began to work on new species introduced from the Amazon region. Louis Van Houtte, Alfred Bleu, C. J. Bause, J. Luther, Adolphe Jaenicke, Adolph Lietze, Theodore L. Mead and Dr. Henry Nehrling are among the names of the outstanding hybridizers through the decades.

Thousands of seedlings were raised by the hybridizers, and introduced as named varieties in many cases, but only a few of the older varieties survive in general horticultural trade circles and even in collectors gardens there are only a few hundred kinds to be found today. The nomenclature is badly confused.

Well rotted cow manure and sandy leaf-mold loam, from the woods, will make the best mixture available for fancy leaved caladiums. Pulverized sedge peat, and heavy loam may be used in the potting soil. Be sure to use soil free from root knot nematode in all cases. In the lower south, the bulbs may be planted on mucky beds or in filled-in beds of manure and leaf mold loam and peat in any garden spot where they will have plenty of moisture and part shade. Full sun destroys the beauty of the colors of the more delicate varieties, but they should have plenty of light.

NEW ARROW-AND-LANCE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Among the novelties which we announce with the publication of this catalogue is a new race of the rare **arrow-and-lance-leaved Fancy Leaved Caladiums**, first originated by T. L. Mead from the narrow-leaved species ***C. albanense***, crossed with the larger hybrids. For some years there have been a number of varieties of these, in-



PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON, LEFT, AND CHANDLERI, usually known as Chandleri Elegans, two fine standard varieties of *Camellia japonica*, romantic flower of the Old South. We have small plants of these and other varieties for sale.



POT PLANT OF FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM grown in peat moss, above, and below, field of Caladiums at Lakemont Gardens, with hired hand weeding.

cluding **E. O. Orpet**, the showiest red of the older lance-leaved group, sometimes known in the trade as "strap-leaved."

These older kinds include Sea Shell, Horatio Syd, Elsie Nehrling, Cunningham, Paula Leitz, etc. The new varieties, principally the productions of two Tampa, Fla., women hybridizers, Mrs. A. J. Weir and Mrs. T. S. Freeman, are available only under number at this time for fanciers, at \$3.00 each, and include new colors never before seen in the dwarf arrow-and-lance-leaved types, flaming reds, rich ruby shades, even an ivory white with pinkish spots and green border, which is absolutely outstanding in the field. We are unable to supply these except in collections of five or more numbered types. The plants are smaller than ordinary caladiums, with narrow pointed or wedge-shaped leaves and utterly intriguing colors and shades. The bulbs are smaller than those of ordinary fancy leaved caladiums, and should have more care until larger stocks have been worked up.

The caladiums are easy to grow, in warmth and part shade. Plant the tubers in late winter or spring in a rich compost, lightened with sandy loam and some leaf mold if necessary. Keep warm, dark and moist until the bulb starts to sprout, and do not let dry out. A one-inch tuber can be grown in five-inch pot, and a two-inch size tuber in a six-inch pot. Larger tubers may take small tubs to give best results and they will make enormous plants in the garden in shade and rich soil, or the stronger growing varieties can be planted in the open in beds in full or part sun, even in the north, with good results, when they are well fed and watered.

In the late fall, the foliage will begin to "flop," and the bulbs will finally go dormant. They should be assisted in this by drying off or digging before frost. Stored dry and warm in the winter, North or South, the bulbs are ready to plant again in February and March, or may be held until June, with protection. They keep best in boxes of porous, finely-ground peat or sphagnum. Near freezing temperatures will injure them. They may be dried off in their pots and kept warm.

We recommend our mixture of high-colored varieties, if you are not familiar with the named kinds, as this will acquaint you with various brilliant types to be found in this elegant group of foliage plants. Mixed bulbs, 1 inch to 2 inches in diameter, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz. Named varieties, 50c and \$1.00 according to size and variety. Assortment of named varieties, our selection, same price as mixed.

Named varieties: Mrs. W. B. Haldeman, large rose-red with white and green markings. One of Dr. H. Nehrling's best, 50c.

Mrs. Edith Mead, white center with green lines and border, 50c.

Mrs. F. Sander, green with rose and gold marbling, 50c.

Thomas Tomlinson, handsome deep rose center, green border, \$1.00.

Candidum, snow white, green veins and border, fine type, 50c.

D. M. Cook, creped and marbled green, with plum colored center, 50c.

Rising Sun, rich green edging, with dotted red and purplish-red center, 50c.

John Peed, classic showy variety, dark red center of leaf, rich green border, \$1.00.

Stromboli, copper red center, mottled green outside, \$1.50.

Triomphe de l'Exposition, fine, vigorous, old variety, rose red center, green border, 50c.

Other varieties, Lord Derby, Itacapu, Red Flame, Crimson Wave, Red Ensign, Queen Victoria, Mrs. Fanny Munson, Spangled Banner, etc.

We have a limited number of bulbs of the arrow and lance types of fancy leaved caladiums, mostly originations of T. L. Mead, late of Oviedo, Fla. Mixed types, 50c each; named varieties, E. O. Orpet, Sea Shell, Caloosahatchee, Horatio Syd, Joe Leinhart, Elsie Nehrling, Cunningham, etc., \$1.00 each, as available.

Caladium argyrites, silvery white and green, the dainty dwarf species (grows about six inches high), rare and delicate but utterly charming in a five-inch pot in midsummer, \$1.50 each, as available.



CRINUM SCABRUM



CRINUM KUNTHIANUM

The Big Crinum Family

You will like the Crinums, the big brothers among the bulbs. They are friendly, companionable plants, not too exacting, in fact they are among the easiest and most long-lasting of all the select group. When you buy a Crinum, even more than in the case of a fine Amaryllis, you have something that will stay with you, will grow and bloom year after year, and will remain as an heirloom to hand down to your children and grandchildren.

On old-time plantations we have seen Crinum bulbs which had stayed in one place in the garden for generations, with an occasional digging-up to remove offsets. These offsets are commonly planted in a row elsewhere on the grounds or in the garden until in a few decades a single bulb of Crinum may multiply until it has cast the spell of its flowery magic over a large estate or an entire country yard of spacious extent.

There are also small Crinums, in fact we have one unidentified species which will bloom in a six-inch pot from a two-inch bulb, but most of them want a small tub or large pot, 8, 10, or 12 inch size, or even larger for the mature bulbs of some of the species and hybrids.

But the Crinums have more advantages than mere bloom. They are ornamental in foliage, graceful in the sweeping flow of their long green leaves, and these become a most agreeable drapery to set off the striking umbels of bloom. The flowers are white and red striped, varying to wine, through pink and purple, many of them perfumed and shaded with blushes and rose tints. Hence the name Milk and Wine lilies, by which many of the purple-red striped kinds are commonly known.

Crinums are doubtless introductions which have multiplied in the lower South from Colonial times, brought in by hardy Spanish and French seamen and buccaneers, who had women folk ashore and picked up a bulb to take home when visiting in islands of the Southern Sea or the Far East. They are appealing, and intriguing, and one comes to love them, like a comfortable and well-worn jacket, in the course of time. Many of them figure as significant tropical foliage motifs in the Southern landscape picture, especially the larger species, as *Crinum Asiaticum* and *C. Amabile*.



CRINUM ASIATICUM, one of the most handsome and useful garden species of the Crinums. It makes huge bulbs, as above, two bulbs shown with a 4-inch Amaryllis bulb between them; right is a photo showing the large umbel and general foliage effect of this important landscape and garden subject. Flowers pure white. Bulbs up to 8 inches in diameter and 15 or 20 pounds weight. Leaves 3 to 5 feet long at maximum.

Other species and hybrids are choice garden and greenhouse bulbs, and the breeding of new beauties is only in the beginning. Most of the best hybrids, except *Powellii*, are originations of the past 40 years. Some varieties are half hardy and thrive with protection up to the colder parts of Tennessee, Alabama and the Carolinas. In warmer places a few types are hardy with protection to Ohio and New York.

For best results, *Crinums* like warmth and moisture for their summer growth. A few species are definitely deciduous, as *C. Moorei* and *C. Scabrum*. Others are evergreen except when cut down by a frost, and they quickly produce another crown of green leaves with the first warm weather. In the lower South they are all perfectly hardy. They like a rich soil, but will grow satisfactorily on high land with abundant water and heavy manuring, about the same culture as one would give a thriving rose bush. On the other hand when planted in a border and neglected for years, they will continue to bloom and multiply, unless crowded out by tree roots and nearby shrubs or heavy grass.

Planting a *Crinum* is a task merely of digging a good sized hole, several times the size of the bulb, spreading out any roots present, (usually these are cut short in transplanting) and filling in the soil as one would around a fruit tree or shrub. In pots they want a rich but porous soil, as too much water underfoot will rot the bulbs. Outdoors in the South they like a lake or poolside location, where their feet will not become "too wet."

The bulbs of the species *C. Asiaticum* and *C. Amabile*, may grow to 25 pounds weight, with leaves four to six feet long. The umbel of 20 to 40 flowers is borne on a heavy stem a yard long. These bulbs may bloom five or six times in a season, and this free blooming habit is also one of the strong points of many of the fine hybrids.

The oldest *Crinum* hybrid that we grow is the white form of Powell's hybrid, (*Crinum Powellii album*) which goes back to the middle 1800's. It is a lovely thing, which will bloom several times each spring from a strong bulb. The flowers can well replace Easter Lilies at Easter time. They are a joy in any garden or greenhouse. The bulbs are fair size, up to 5 or 6 pounds. They can be grown in an 8 or 10-inch pot. Of the pink *Powellii* types, we grow and recommend the American hybrid "Cecil Houdyshel," created by the noted California grower of that name, whose work in the field of the *Amaryllids* has been rewarded by the American Plant Life Society, formerly the American *Amaryllis* Society with the William Herbert medal. Also the Dutch hybrids, *C. Powellii* varieties *Krelagei* and *Haarlemense*. These are particularly lovely and charming plants in bloom, with lighter shades of pink than Mr. Houdyshel's inimitable variety, itself a vigorous, colorful and highly desirable kind, possibly the outstanding hybrid *Crinum* in the world today.

Right up next to these *Powellii* varieties (which are all crosses between *Crinum bulbispermum* (capense or longifolium) and *Crinum Moorei*, is the Florida hybrid, the wine-colored "Ellen Bosanquet," a production of the late Louis Percival Bosanquet of Fruitland Park, Fla., an English plantsman who named the flower after his wife some decades ago. This is a lower growing type of hybrid, and stunning in its beauty of color and gracefully drooping trumpets. It has about the same size bulbs as *Powellii*.

Other well known and worth while hybrid *Crinums* are J. C. Harvey, a light pink form, slightly smaller than *Powellii*, Louis Bosanquet, a lighter pink than the pink *Powellii* varieties and very free blooming, Peachblow, a blush-pinky-white creation of the late Theodore L. Mead of Oviedo, which has a rich and intoxicating perfume, as do many of the *Crinums*. Also three of Dr. Henry Nehrling's hybrids, of which only two are available this year, and only one at a reasonable price: Mrs. Henry Nehrling, a pink, slightly smaller than J. C. Harvey; Mrs. Sophie Nehrling, a handsome fragrant hybrid with blush-white flowers in a lovely umbel, and Mrs. James Hendry, one of the world's most beautiful hybrid *Crinums*, pictured in *Herbertia*, 1936. We have only a few bulbs of this and positively will not spare one this year to conserve stock for propagation purposes.

Other interesting hybrids include Luther Burbank's "White Queen," and two types of his "Giant Burbank Hybrid," which we obtained from associates of Mr. Burbank in time past. These are very similar, with four to five feet scapes, but one has red filaments. We have very few bulbs of these, and regret the necessity for placing a high price on same.

Crinum bulbs are slow growing things unless given individual attention with heavy watering and fertilizing, which is of course an impossibility on a large bulb

farm with many dozens of species. So we would respectfully request our customers not to ask for the largest available *Crinum* bulbs. Please be satisfied with medium size bulbs or small bulbs if that is all we have available. It is not the sign of a good horticulturist to be too impatient to see a bulb bloom. Growing on a small or medium size *Crinum* bulb will give the plant lover something to look forward to seeing, later on, and at the same time he or she will be learning the culture of the bulb in question. In a few varieties we have large size bulbs available, at special prices. Unless specified below, these are subject to inquiry by correspondence.

This year we received several new species of *Crinum* bulbs from India and elsewhere. Most of these were small bulbs as supplied by the plant collectors. We were only too pleased to obtain them at all, and will await their arrival at blooming size with anxious expectation. Actually, we will probably have more fun looking forward to seeing them bloom than in realizing this event, although we believe they will be very beautiful. All this is to indicate that we do not mean for our customers to expect largest blooming size bulbs of the *Crinums* mentioned below for the top prices listed. The *Crinums* have come into a great new surge of popularity in recent years all over the Southern United States into California, and it is impossible to grow the bulbs or propagate new stock fast enough to meet the demand. We are making this statement in the hope that we will be able to conserve our stock of the larger bulbs for propagating purposes and hence produce a better supply of the choice varieties in future years.

We will supply the best size bulbs available in the price range for the different kinds, as indicated by the price spread.

Of the *Crinum* species, the following are worth while in every collection, especially where space in the garden is available to give them "elbow room,"—*C. Moorei*, *C. bulbispermum* (*capense* or *longifolium*) *C. Asiaticum*, *C. erubescens*, *C. Amabile*, *C. Scabrum*, *C. Kunthianum*, *C. Giganteum*, *C. Zeylanicum*. When you have one of these blooming in your greenhouse or sun room, at least outside of the lower South, you will have something to call the neighbors in to see!

Crinums are native to the sub-tropics and tropics of the old world and the new. They are found in all continents but Europe. One small species, a lake and riverside plant, of somewhat difficult culture, *C. Americanum* is native in Florida. It is pretty but not dependable. The *Crinums* are grown from seed and offsets. They may be propagated vegetatively like *Amaryllis*. The *Powellii* varieties and *C. bulbispermum* are reported hardy with good protection to New York and Ohio in favorable locations.

Amarcrinum Howardii, (*Crinodonna Corsii*) is a bi-generic hybrid originated in California by the late Fred H. Howard, famed rosarian and *Amaryllis* hybridist, as a



HYBRID CRINUM
"Ellen Bosanquet"
rare wine type

cross between *C. Moorei* and *Amaryllis Belladonna* (Aiton and Herbert), the "Cape Belladonna," now known as *Brunsvigia rosea*.

It blooms in late summer, and is deciduous part of the year, but the flowers are a delightful pink and as deliciously fragrant as the "Cape Belladonna" parent. This perfume should be captured as one of milady's rarest essences, and is fit to rank with the finest Balkan Attar of Roses.

The *Crinums* are among the most perfumed of bulbs. Only occasionally rather rankly or even unpleasant in a few species, the glorious scent will follow you across the garden with the slightest breeze.

List of *Crinums*:

(Prices depending on size of bulbs, small to medium)

Hybrids: Ellen Bosanquet, handsome, wine-colored, 50c to \$2.00.

J. C. Harvey, lovely light pink hybrid, 50c and \$1.00.

Louis Bosanquet, Powell type, light rose-white, \$2.00 and \$5.00.

Powell var. album, beautiful white, 50c to \$2.00.

Cecil Houdyshel, large, vigorous pink, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Crinum Zimmermani, light pink, slender petals, \$10.00 as available.

Mrs. Sophia Nehrling, fine *Crinum* hybrid, illustrated in 1937 *Herbertia*, large umbels of white flowers and pinkish buds. Small bulbs, \$25.00, when available.

Mrs. James Hendry, finest of Dr. Henry Nehrling's *Crinum* hybrids, very rare, \$25.00 each, when available. Illustrated in 1936 *Herbertia*. An improved type of the previous hybrid.

Empress of India, large flowered hybrid of the milk and wine type, blooms eight or nine inches across when fully expanded. Evening or night blooming, white with purple-rose stripe, rare, \$5.00 per small to medium sized bulb, when available.

White Queen—a showy, white Burbank hybrid, large trumpets, an evening bloomer, many flowers in the umbel, \$2.00 to \$5.00, when available.

Peachblow, pinkish white, large-flowered hybrid, originated by T. L. Mead of Oviedo, slow-growing, lovely perfume. \$5.00 per small bulb.

Amarcrinum Howardii, a delightfully perfumed and very pretty pink bi-generic hybrid between *C. Moorei* and *Brunsvigia rosea* (*Amaryllis belladonna* Herb.), blooms in late summer, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Species:

Crinum bulbispermum (*longifolium* and *capense*), hardiest of the *Crinums*, white trumpets with rose-purple stripe on petals, grows in ordinary garden soil, seeds well and blooms several times in spring. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Crinum Moorei, delicate pink, deciduous, likes shade, very tender, \$2.00.

Crinum Asiaticum, vigorous, tough, big bulb, showy garden specimen, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Small seedlings, 50c each; seeds, \$1.00 doz. in summer and fall.

Crinum Amabile, the giant milk and wine lily, large stem and huge umbel, strong perfume, \$1.00 to \$10.00, according to size. Does not seed.

Crinum scabrum, handsome deciduous species with low foliage. Wide open, startling flowers like *Amaryllis*, white with red-purple stripe. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Crinum Kunthianum, colorful Central American species of the milk and wine type, \$1.00 and \$2.00. Large bulbs, \$5.00.

Crinum virginicum, a light colored milk and wine type, probably a hybrid, with huge flower umbels produced by large bulbs, \$10.00, as available.

Crinum Giganteum, pure white, tulip-like, cup-shaped flowers, which expand to large size, black anthers, distinct type of *Crinum*, not very "giant." \$2.00 to \$5.00, according to size.

Crinum Caribaeum, a lovely small species, stoloniferous, pretty white flowers with pinkish tint, like *C. Americanum*, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

C. Giganteum Hybrid, also known as Christopher Lily, and has other names. It blooms in summer and is close to the species *C. giganteum*, but not as large, 50c to \$2.00. It may be *C. podophyllum* (?).

C. Americanum, native of Florida, for moist lakebanks and stream-sides, \$1.00.

C. Zeylanicum, common Florida June-blooming milk and wine lily, large bulbs, vigorous, exotic, wide-open flowers on heavy purple stems, with wide purple stripe on white petals. Showy as *Amaryllis*. Likes high, rather sandy soil, and does well under ordinary garden culture in lower South. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

We have several other species in small supply.

Achimenes

If you know anything in the bulbous plant field more lovely and appealing than a pot-full of Achimenes "Little Beauty" in full bloom, we would like to know it. The Achimenes are relatives of the Gloxinias (Gesneraceae), of easy culture, and one of the most attractive pot and porch box subjects known. They were popular many years ago and now they are neglected beyond all excuse.

The tubercles are planted in late winter and spring, several little catkin-like tubers (about the size of a vitamin capsule) in a six-inch pot or gallon can, with good drainage and a sandy leaf-mold acid soil, having some well rotted manure added. Water sparingly until they are growing well, and keep in warmth and shade, but give plenty of light.

In midsummer and early fall they will provide an abundance of highly decorative pansy-like flowers in various colors from pure white to pink, rose, red, blue and royal purple. They are one of the best summer pot plant subjects and are due for a new great increase in popularity as soon as the American florists trade discovers them again.

The common Achimenes is a hairy herb, botanically, growing about a foot tall, and the flowers range from less than an inch in diameter in some sorts to nearly three inches across the face in the largest. In some varieties the flowers are like a pansy or petunia. The colors are clear and fine, and the varieties are floriferous under good care. They are having an increasing vogue in the lower South where they have even naturalized in old gardens. The plants go dormant in late fall, and are dried off by growers at that time until spring. Tubercles are available from January through April.

Varieties available:

Achimenes Longiflora var. major, "Magnificum," the largest flowered type, handsome deep blue with light center, striking and tall growing, an aristocrat of plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mauve Queen, one of Sutton's varieties, a lovely lavender-rose, late flowering, 10c each, 75c per doz.

Margarita, pure white, rather delicate, but very pretty, 50c each.

Pink Beauty, a nice rosy-pink, fading to lavender, 25c each.

Dainty Queen, one of the best, pure white with large flowers, and an attractive slight, lavender center, just a dot; 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. longiflora Denningi (Mexicana) known as "Blue Beauty," and "Galatea," the medium size, floriferous and invaluable Achimenes, most popular variety, found on porches all around the Gulf Coast, best and easiest to grow. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

A. Royal Purple, another stand-by of the Achimenes, rich purple, with a glistening sheen, floriferous and sturdy, handsome dark foliage, never fails. Early flowering. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. grandiflora, tall, bronzy-green leaved variety, erect, heavy foliage, reddish-brown stems, and quite distinct from other Achimenes, with rosy-lavender flowers, medium size, having white throat. Makes a handsome pot plant when well grown. Twelve to 16 inches tall under good culture. Tubercles resemble long worms. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. pulchella, bright scarlet half-inch flowers, late, 25c each.

A. "Little Beauty," a lovely Holland hybrid, salmon rose-pink in color, floriferous, with dark reddish foliage, dark brown stems. Eight to 12 inches tall. Medium late in season. This will be a coming item of note. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

A. "Smoky Red," "Milky Way," (light blue), Verschaffeltii, Loveliness (small-flowered late lavender) and A. Longiflora Maduna, a coarse heavy plant with flowers like grandiflora, all these varieties in small supply, 25c each as available.

Zephyr Lilies, etc.

These dainty little spring and summer-flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family are almost beyond description in their beauty and charm, but are not well known or generally appreciated in the United States by amateur gardeners. They are admirable for the greenhouse or conservatory, some varieties can be grown outdoors in the North in the summer in garden beds, and most of them are splendidly effective for planting in pots, pans, boxes or in masses in the garden or in the lath house far South.

The bulbs, usually about an inch in diameter, are quite tropical in some species, but can be dried off and stored safely in dry sand and kept warm in the winter in the North, if grown outside. In pots in the greenhouse they may be watered just enough to retain their foliage. The flowers are notable for a wide range of shades, pink, red, rose, white, yellow, cream, copper, lavender and even light blue in one species not yet in cultivation. No garden lover is ever disappointed with them. In this group we include the Zephyranthes, Cooperias, Habranthus, and the Cooperanthes, interesting hybrids between Cooperias and Zephyranthes originated in India.

One could spend a lifetime growing and studying these lovely miniature flower bulbs, and certainly a few are deserving of a place in every collection. Some are native of the United States, and others are found in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. The United States species include the large, spring-flowering *Z. atamasco*, found on the Atlantic coast to Virginia, *Z. Treatiae*, central and north Florida, *Z. Simpsoni*, south peninsular Florida, and a number from the Texas area, as *Cooperia pedunculata*, *drummondii*, *Smalli* and *Traubii*, (this last was originally described by the writer from our gardens), *Zephyranthes pulchella*, *longifolia*, *Habranthus andersonius* var. *texanus*, etc. Most of the United States species are difficult in cultivation and require careful pot culture or planting in beds of sandy loam in a lath house in the South. Five or six bulbs of *Zephyranthes* in a five or six inch pot make a nice show.



ZEPHYRANTHES GRANDIFLORA
large pink flowers, easy culture



ZEPH. ROSEA, dainty rose-pink dwarf species, like tiny pink crocuses in bloom. Our favorite.

We recommend the first nine below for the beginner:

Z. grandiflora, large rose-pink, showy, up to 3 in. in diameter, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. citrina, lovely golden-flowered rain lily, slender blue-green leaves, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Z. macrosyphon, medium sized, rose-pink, rare, 50c each.

Z. insularum, recently described white species, very lovely, rather blunt petals, and the best early flowering white, 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Z. tubispatha, pure white similar to *insularum*, pointed petals, more trumpet-shaped, 50c each.

Z. candida, the standard white, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. rosea, one of the world's most lovely flowering bulbs, small, dainty and indescribably beautiful in beds of bloom, warm, rose-red flowers, several times in summer, handsome narrow, flat, bright green foliage, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. Ajax, a hybrid between *Z. candida* and *Z. citrina*, straw colored, 25c each.

Habranthus robustus, slightly larger than most *Zephyranthes*, bulbs up to 1 ½ in. in diameter, flowers on 1 foot stems, white and lavender-pink trumpets, vigorous, and a fine cut flower, free blooming, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Habranthus brachyandrus, like above, but slightly larger trumpets, with deep purple and white coloring, 50c each.

Habranthus Andersoni var. *texasus*, formerly called *Zeph. texana*, pretty copper-colored flowers on slender stems, collected bulbs, 25c; small, \$1.50 per doz.

Cooperia pedunculata, night-blooming, vigorous Texas bulb, white flowers facing upward, 25c each. \$2.50 per doz.

Cooperia drummondii, fascinating little night-blooming bulb, flowers white with 5-inch tube in some specimens, 25c each. Ours is "var. *chlorosolen*."

Zephyranthes Atamasco, native Florida species, largest flowers of the genus, up to 4 inches in diameter, spring blooming, deciduous, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

We have stocks of a few more of these tiny bulbs in small supply, available as may be, including *Z. Treatiae*, *Z. Simpsoni*, *Z. mesochloa*, *Z. longifolia*, *Z. puichella*, *Habranthus cardinalis*, *H. juncifolius*, etc. We are always looking for new species and varieties. There are interesting articles on *Zephyranthes* in *Nat. Hort. Mag.* July, 1935, and *Roy. Hort. Soc. Journal*, April, 1937.



LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM—the charming and easy "snowflake" of our grandmother's garden, hardy anywhere. Does well in South.



WATSONIA

Gerbera Daisies

The Gerbera daisy is one of the world's aristocrats of cut flowers. Successful culture of the Gerbera daisy is the assured mark of an accomplished horticulturist. It is a popular cut flower in the American florist trade, always suited to the need, either for a little nosegay for a tearoom table, or a presentation bouquet for the president's lady.

Gerberas are perennials with long leaves something like dandelions. They grow in semi-arid parts of South Africa, and like a warm, fertile, rather alkaline, well-drained, substantial loam. It must be moderately rich, and they require a good part of humus in the mixture. Tankage, now almost unobtainable, suits them very well as a fertilizer, but any good mixture will do. They can be grown in beds, boxes or pots in the green house.

In the South where frosts are not severe they are excellent garden plants for winter and spring bloom. They prefer some shade, but do fairly well in full sun with adequate watering and in moderately heavy soil. The foliage is subject to damage by fungus blights and rusts, and thrips are the main insect pests, and these can be controlled by spraying.

We offer plants of our fine florist strain, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, single type; 50c each, or \$5.50 per dozen for double Gerberas, as available.

Narcissus

This year we are introducing a new variety of Poetaz Narcissus for trial in the lower South and for forcing under glass. It is the variety "**Cragford**," originated back in the 30's by the late P. D. Williams, English daffodil hybridizer, and it received the First Class Certificate award from the Royal Horticultural Society in London early in 1947.

"Cragford" is the result of a cross between one of the Tazetta or Polyanthus varieties, and a red or orange-cupped Poeticus type. The exact parentage has been lost, but in the cross the flower type of the Poeticus came through with the early flowering and forcing qualities of the Polyanthus (Paper White etc.)

The description of this interesting flower lists it as having a pure white perianth, with orange red cup. It can be forced in the greenhouse in the North in December and January, and presumably outdoors in warm climates similarly in the dead of winter. However, this last remains to be tried, as very few have been given a proper garden test in America. Possibly our bulbs are the first grown in the Southern United States.

The present main stock of the bulb is in the hands of a Holland firm, who have won considerable fame for this variety by their exhibitions of splendid forced specimens at various European winter flower shows. There is a photograph of a group of the Cragford variety forced for a recent Holland winter flower show in the August 1948 issue of the RHS Journal.

We are offering this novelty in round bulbs this season @ \$1.50 each. Only a few left at press time so please do not be disappointed if sold out.

Also we have a stock of the beautiful "**Pink Daffodil**," **Mrs. R. O. Backhouse**, for late winter flowers under glass or in the Northern garden in spring. These are not recommended for the Lower South without further trial. Price 35c each, \$2.00 per six.

Also recommended for garden culture in the Lower South and the subtropics generally, and in the North for forcing and pot and bowl culture are the familiar **Polyanthus** varieties of **Narcissus**, **Paper White**, **Grand Soleil d'Or**, **Chinese Sacred Lily** and **Grand Monarque**. These are almost too well-known to require description. Price—strong bulbs, \$1.00 per doz.

Campernelle Jonquils, lovely golden, sweet-scented early spring flowers for the sub-tropics, one of the few Narcissus varieties we can unhesitatingly recommend for the Lower South where the giant trumpet daffodils are not "at home." They are also hardy in the North. Single and double types, strong bulbs, \$1.00 per doz.

The sweet little **Jonquilla Simplex** is also adapted to culture in gardens and pots in the lower South. These are also good in the North. Fifty cents the dozen.

We are testing a number of varieties of old fashioned and modern daffodils, including jonquil hybrids, for the lower South. There are many old time kinds which have virtually naturalized themselves around old homesteads.

Lycoris

Lycoris are becoming fashionable and more popular with every succeeding season. For years **Lycoris Squamigera** has been a lovely garden flower in the North, blooming before the leaves appear in late summer, and marked by an exotic beauty of violet-rose Amaryllis-like blooms in good-sized umbels.

In the lower South, **Lycoris Radiata**, which long passed for *Nerine Sarniensis* and is commonly known as the "Red Spider Lily," is a well-known plant in every doorway through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. It does well in North Florida, but seems to like an alkaline soil, so usually has to be replaced in Peninsular Florida every few years.

One of our fortunate achievements of the past year is the importation of a modest stock of the handsome *Lycoris aurea*, long grown in old gardens around St. Augustine, where it is called the Golden Hurricane Lily and blooms in early Fall, during the Caribbean "tropical storm" season. It is a rich golden yellow, with crinkled petals in a strangely enchanting and exotic umbel which opens practically all of its 5 to 10 flowers at the same time or in rapid succession. This is one of the choicest bulbs of all horticulture and was painted by Redoute, floral artist to the Empress Josephine, and it appears in his famous "Liliacees," of 1815 or so, although it really belongs to the Amaryllis family. This is a fine cut-flower bulb, and can be grown under glass with good results, as long as attention is paid to drainage in pots. It likes a sandy loam.

For years we have priced this at \$1.50 each but have been able to supply only a few each year from our slender stock. Now we will be able to fill more of our customers' needs in this rare bulb and hope to have a larger stock available in another season.

We also offer three rarities, **Lycoris alba**, a creamy white and pinkish novelty, not yet positively identified, **L. squamigera var. purpurea**, a lovely thing for the North and Lower South as well, being quite hardy, and **Lycoris incarnata**, as received from China. We are not sure what this last will turn out to be. Only small to medium bulbs available of these three.

Prices: Lycoris squamigera var. purpurea	\$1.50 each.
Lycoris radiata	\$1.00 per doz.
Lycoris aurea	\$1.50 each.
Lycoris alba	\$2.00 each as available.
Lycoris incarnata	\$2.00 each as available.

Hymenocallis

The **Hymenocallis**, including **Ismene**, the **Peruvian Daffodils**, form a pleasing group of bulbous subjects which have various showy forms and one break of color, the **Ismene Amancaes**, from Peru, which is yellow, and has given rise to the spectacular yellow "Peruvian Daffodil" hybrid, **Sulphur Queen**. This is going to be better known in America.

There is also the evergreen group of **Hymenocallis**, which is less known, but more interesting in Florida and more useful for pot plants generally, as they are evergreen and have handsome green foliage on the species and hybrids. The flowers are typically white with the large corona and slender segments extending beyond the petals. They have delicious perfumes and their exotic quality and ease of culture, (handle like Amaryllis) give them advantages which are not fully appreciated by bulb fans today.

The **Ismene** group is a deciduous sub-genus of **Hymenocallis**, which derive from the alkaline soils of western Peru. They are not at home in Florida, but can be grown in pots and other containers with addition of limestone, finely ground oyster shell, etc. They can be grown in the garden with good success in the North in protected places. Handle there as gladiolus with the exception of the species **H. Amancaes**, "Lily of the Incas," which is more tender and needs pot culture under glass.

The flowers of all species are among the most charming and graceful of all the Amaryllids. We recommend the species we grow under the name **H. tenuiflora**, @ 50c each, from South America, and the common *Hymenocallis* of the South Florida

coasts, **H. Caribaea**, @ 50c each, for pot culture. *H. tenuiflora* has beautiful glossy green foliage and satisfying umbels of white flowers. *H. Caribaea* (Keyensis) is a coarser type.

There are rare greenhouse species like **H. speciosa**, **H. macrostephana** and the hybrid "**Daphne**" of Dutch origin. In the **Ismene** group, we offer **H. Calathina**, white, @ 35c each, **H. Calathina Advance**, white, @ 50c each; **Elisena longipetala**, white, @ \$2.50 each, **H. Amancaes**, yellow, @ \$5.00 each, and **H. Sulphur Queen**, lemon yellow, @ \$2.00 each.

Watsonias

Watsonias are gladiolus cousins in a variety of colorful shades, with flaring trumpet-shaped flowers on tall stems, usually curved or gracefully wavy, suitable for warm climates where heavy freezes are not common. They can stand several degrees of frost in winter. Their growth is mostly evergreen, although there are one or two deciduous species. Bulbs are planted in the fall, and dug in midsummer. They usually grow too tall for greenhouses. Any good gladiolus soil suits them, and an acid leaf mold loam is excellent. Blooms appear in midwinter and spring.

Mixed colors, \$1.25 per doz., Pure White, \$2.00 per doz.

Watsonia marginata, tall stems with small violet flowers, 50c ea.

Watsonia bulbifera, tall stems with copper bronze flowers, 10c each.

Amaryllis Relatives

AND OTHER BULBS AND TUBERS

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS (Orientalis)—Blue Lily of the Nile, strong roots, 50c each, white variety, same price.

Eucharis GRANDIFLORA (Amazonica)—Amazon or Eucharist lily, like a giant Narcissus; handsome winter flowering bulb, requiring shade and no frost, prefers pots of rich soil with good drainage. Flowers white, with wax-like porcelain texture. Slow to establish. 75c each.

Leucojum aestivum—the common "Spring Snowflake" of United States gardens, despite its second Latin name, (**L. vernum** we have yet to see.) Fine hardy bulb for low borders or beds, does well in Lower South and lasts for years. Pretty white, green-tipped bells. \$1.00 doz. **L. vernum var. Carpathicum**, 75c each; **L. aestivum var. Gravetye Giant**, 25c each.

Alstroemeria Pulchella (psittacina)—a fine winter-growing and late-spring-blooming perennial for the sub-tropics or under glass. Flowers an odd dark red and green with brown spots. Foliage useful in winter bouquets and quite unusual. Root clumps, 25c each in summer and Fall.

Sternbergia Lutea,—a lovely golden yellow-flowered crocus-like Amaryllid, from Asia Minor, blooming in the Fall. Hardy into the North. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. A splendid pot subject, too.

Lachenalia aurea,—the adorable Cape Cowslip, one of the aristocrats of small pot bulbs, with striking and beautiful pendant bells on an 8 or 10 inch hyacinth-like spike, the blooms yellow and orange with green and red tippings. Easy culture, fine for greenhouse, sunroom, or the winter patio in Florida. Blooms in winter, bulbs 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Allium Neapolitanum,—very pretty odorless "onion" with white umbels of bloom in the early spring. Excellent for forcing and winter gardens in the Lower South. \$1.00 per doz.

Phaedranassa Carmioli,—an odd Central American Amaryllid, with attractive green and red-tipped pendant tubular flowers. Small bulbs, \$2.00 each as available.

Brunsvigia rosea,—the Cape Belladonna, or Amaryllis Belladonna (Aiton & Herbert) the "Pink Amaryllis" of California, 35c each. Not good for the Lower South, but an interesting item which is the center of a great botanical controversy. Millions grown in California for cut flowers. Has soft pink, highly perfumed flowers.

Cooperanthes—these are tiny Amaryllid' hybrids between *Cooperia* and *Zephyranthes*, originated in India. A wide variety of shades. Second generation of these bulbs, 50c each. Lovely and persistent.

***Alpinia speciosa* (*A. nutans*)**—the striking tropical Shell Lily, with tuberous roots, one of the "Ginger Lily" tribe. We have two types, one tall (6 to 11 feet) and the other medium height, @ \$1.00 per root.

Hedychium coronarium—another Ginger Lily, the perfumed (like a Gardenia) Butterfly Lily, white, used as Lei flowers in Hawaii; 4 to 6 feet. Strong roots, \$1.00 each.

Hedychium flavum—a yellow form, \$1.00 each.

Alpinia formosanum—a dwarf (3 to 4 feet) species of the Shell Lily, makes a nice low hedge, border plant or clump, 50c each.

Maranta arundinacea variegata—the attractive white and green form of the arrowroot plant, a handsome summer growing ornamental foliage plant. Tubers 50c each.

***Phaomeria Speciosa* (*Amomum magnificum*)**—the giant Torch Ginger of Hawaii, red and pink, another member of the Ginger Lily tribe, rare, \$5.00 each as available, small plants only, which will take years to grow, but are very much worthwhile.

Epiphyllum oxypetalum—"night blooming cereus;" we grow it on palm trees in the axils of the old leaves; rooted plants \$1.00, cuttings, 50c each. White flowers several times in summer. Can be grown in pots with extra care in watering and drainage. Free blooming.

Belemcanda Chinensis—The Blackberry Lily, good in Florida. An interesting irid, with orange-red flowers atop an iris-like fan of leaves, and followed by clusters of black, shining seeds. Hardy. 25c each.

Sauromatum guttatum—one of the remarkable oriental Aroids, called "Emperor of the East," and having handsome palmate foliage in summer following a sinister-appearing but handsome, spotted calla-like bloom which smells like something rancid briefly. Small to medium bulbs, 50c and \$1.00. Blooming this one is a horticultural adventure.

Tulbaghia violacea—an unusual and pretty South African plant, something like a little *Agapanthus*, having onion-smelling foliage if bruised. Dainty lavender flowers in pendant umbels, 50c each.



LACHENALIA AUREA
fine pot bulb

• **Phaius Grandifolius**—a beautiful Malaysian terrestrial orchid, now on a growing wave of popularity as a pot plant. Leaves plaited and blooms in spikes, the flowers prettily creamy-white and rose-brown-lavender, in spring. Strong plants \$5.00 each, smaller, \$2.50. Best moved in early spring after blooming.

Selenicereus pteranthus—the commonest snake-cactus, which climbs in great ropes around our Magnolias and even crawls across our office screens; cuttings, 50c each. Easy to grow. Beautiful nocturnal blossoms on established plants, large white and showy.

Curculigo latifolium—an attractive foliage plant with plaited leaves like a young palm. Likes part shade. Pretty yellow flower clusters at ground level. \$1.00 each.

Curcuma Zeodaria—handsome summer foliage plant from the Himalayan sub-tropics, with interesting cones of rose-lavender bracts in early spring. Very attractive yellow-green foliage with central chocolate stripe. Habit of Canna. Another of the Ginger Lily tribe and very much worth while, 50c and \$1.00 for strong roots in winter and spring.

Kaempferia rotunda—a remarkable and appealing plant from the upper India region, having lavender, perfumed flowers on short stems from the root crown in spring before the leaves, a dozen or more in succession and most divinely perfumed. One of the Far East's best pot plant subjects, having handsome green and purple leaves. Makes an excellent foliage showing in summer. Likes part shade and should be in every sub-tropical and greenhouse collection. This plant is a "comer." \$2.00 each, strong roots. Smaller, \$1.00 each.

Panicum palmifolium—a four foot plaited-leaved grass, which makes nice clumps if kept restrained. 50c each.

Cymbopogon Citratus—"lemon grass" from which citronella oil is distilled. Handsome grey-green foliage, and to crush a handful of the leaves gives us more of a kick than Chanel Numero Cinq. Small clumps, \$1.00.

Aristea Eklonis—pretty South African irid, behaves like a spiderwort, small blue flowers opening in the morning on sunny days in spring. Attractive iris-like fan of leaves. 50c each.

Marica gracilis—the "walking iris," dignified foliage plant with attractive white, yellow and blue flowers on spreading stems, popular as pot plant, under glass and in the home. Foliage glossy, green and flat, in fans. Plants, 50c and \$1.00 each.

Marica longifolia—a more tropical species, with longer dull green leaves and smaller yellow flowers, easy growing and free flowering, 75c each.

Cypella Herberti—striking, yellow-flowered cormous irid from South America, like a modest Tigridia, easy to grow and very free flowering in summer. Likes part shade, and will do well in pots or cans. 50c each.

Cypella plumbea—the rare Argentine species with fleeting blooms of silvery gun-metal blue in the early dawn. This one will get you up "soon in the morning." 50c each.

Herbertia coerulea—lovely little native Southern cormous irid with dainty, small blue flowers. Culture like Cypella and Tigridia.

Tigridia pavonia—just about the proudest and showiest flower in all the Iris family. The specific name means "like a peacock." A rock garden bulb handled like gladiolus. In the South plant in clean soil, free from root knot nematode. It likes pots or boxes. Spectacular six-inch red and red-orange flowers. Mixed shades, \$1.00 per doz.

Gloxinia—These are one of our favorite flowers, although special care is necessary to grow them in the Lower South. They must have a leaf mold soil with some well-rotted manure, good drainage, and a 3 to six-inch pot. Start in late winter or early spring, in warm, moist atmosphere but water sparingly until well started. Some set the bulb in sand to begin growth. Reds, whites and blues and all the combinations in this well known florists' pot plant specialty. Strong tubers, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz. in late winter and spring.

Freesia—These are one of our hobbies and we grow several strains from seed, including the Ragioneri hybrid strain from Italy. Try a dozen of our best mixture, at \$1.00 in the fall.

Leucocoryne Ixioides Odorata—a gay little winter-blooming treasure from Chile, with starry blue and white flowers in umbels on wiry foot-tall stems. Slender foliage. Grow a dozen in a six-inch pot, using Freesia culture. Six for 50c, a dozen for \$1.00.

Croft Easter Lily—We have found this a very acceptable and vigorous pure white Easter Lily, more dependable than the old time Florida Harrisii, and more resistant to virus and mosaic diseases. 7-8 inch bulbs, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz. in late Fall.

Ginger—The true ginger of commerce is *Zingiber officinalis*, and makes the aromatic roots which are used for ginger ale, preserved ginger, etc. It likes a rich soil and can be grown in containers. The flowers are tiny and maroon on small cones of green bracts, in late summer. Roots 50c each, in Winter and Spring.

Anemone coronaria—this is the Poppy Anemone, or Lily of the Field of Bible lands. It comes in white, blue and red and blends of shades. Give Freesia culture. Small roots, 50c per doz. Will bloom all winter, producing top quality cut flowers. Fine under glass or in the Southern garden.

Nephtytis Liberica—that absolutely indispensable green vine for indoor decorative use, in vases of water, pots and crockery containers. Will stand the atmosphere of the home for months with little care. We have scads of it. Short vines, rooted, \$2.50 per dozen, long stems unrooted, same price. By the each, 25 cents.

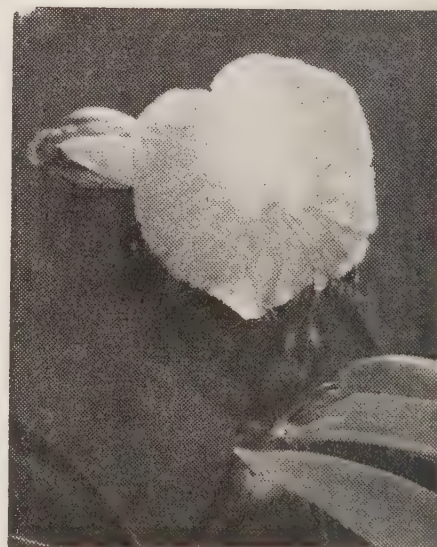
Muscari—The Grape Hyacinths make nice small-bulbs for pots, boxes, or in clusters in the garden border or patio in the Lower South. They are equally interesting when forced under glass. Heavenly Blue, 50c dozen; white variety and plumosum, the feathery-flowered type, same price.

Zingiber Darceyi—is one of the handsomest variegated (white and green) foliaged tropical plants we know, with stems up to four feet and brilliant red cones of bracts with tiny white flowers late in summer. Roots, \$1.00 each. Very fine!

Albuca Nelsoni—odd Arabian bulb, slow growing, \$1.00 each.



AMARYLLIS ADVENA
dwarf species



COSTUS SPECIOSUS
tropical rarity

Ornithogalum Arabicum—another good-looking Arabian bulb, valuable for cut flowers or as pot plant, with spring-time umbels of starry white blooms having shining black centers; \$1.00 per doz. Handle like Paper Whites, digging and storing in summer.

Agave—We grow several pleasing "Century Plants," the largest of all being the glaucous-blue **A. neglecta**, small plants 50c and \$1.00; also **A. Americana variegata**, (yellow-striped on green) same price; **A. Caribaea**, a more graceful, upright white and green variegated type, \$2.00 each for small plants; **Agave sisalana**, the stiff-leaved fibre-bearing species from Yucatan, \$1.00 each, small plants; **Agave miradorensis**, a charming dwarf species with frosted light green leaves, \$1.00 each. A few **Furcraea gigantea**, a related succulent, \$1.00 each.

Amorphophallus Rivieri (Hydrosme)—this has an odd chocolate-colored flower like a big calla, and a bad smell when in bloom, but the flower and foliage are so effective, tropical and exotic, it is worth every plant lovers's attention. The giant leaves (one to a bulb, usually) on full size specimens, are like some rare dwarf palm. There are giant members of this genus seldom seen out of botanical gardens. Small to medium tubers of **A. Rivieri**, \$1.00 and \$2.00. Blooming size or near it, \$4.00, as available.

Moraea iridioides—vigorous irid with compact fans of dark green leaves and yellow-and-white iris-like flowers. Very useful, 50c each.

Moraea bicolor—Another attractive species, also from South Africa, both are of easy culture in sandy loam in the sub-tropics. This one has yellow and brown spotted flowers. Same price.

Holmskioldia sanguinea—choice, fall-flowering shrub, called the "Mandarin Hat Plant," having many clusters of little copper-bronzy cone-like flowers in late October and November. Plants in quart cans, \$2.00 each.

Camellia—We are growing seed obtained from old estates around Naples, Italy, where the Camellia has been a treasured garden plant for some 200 years. These may give you something to keep or will make good grafting stock. \$1.00 and \$2.00



Above, a vase of *Zephyranthes Atamasco*, native of South Atlantic coast, large white, spring-flowering species.

each in quart cans. We have several choice named varieties available in small cans and pots. Our selection, mixed, three for \$5.00, or send for list. We guarantee these will be good standard varieties, 8 to 12 inches tall, or larger. Sometimes it is more convenient to ship them as small balled plants.

Ficus religiosa—This is the sacred tree of the Buddhists and the Hindus, under which the Gautama sat and meditated for days and nights while formulating his philosophy. It is known as the Bo-Tree or tree of knowledge. While a "rubber tree" botanically, it has handsome foliage more like a poplar. It is a historic species, and a specimen brought to Ceylon from North India survived as a venerated relic of the Buddha until a few decades ago. Makes a giant specimen in the tropics, but must have some protection from frost in the Lower South. Quart cans, \$2.00 each.

Sprekelia formosissima, var. *superba*. This is a fine type of Sprekelia, possibly a hybrid form, which blooms quite regularly in spring, at least under pot culture. 50c each. This is one of the classic bulbs and as its name indicates, very beautiful. Native of Mexico. Prefers an alkaline soil. The flower is bright, rich red, and fantastically shaped.

Azaleas—The Belgian azaleas are available in small plant sizes in quart cans, in several choice varieties, on own root. These are not hardy to freezing, but well worth testing in the Gulf Coast area. \$1.00 each in quart cans, in assortment, or ask for named varieties.

Opuntia Burbankii—this is the far-famed giant "Spineless cactus" or Indian Fig (the ripe fruits are edible, crisp and delicious). Single pads for propagation, \$1.00 each.

Echinocactus grusonii—this is one of the few "barrel cactus" types which are suited to the Lower South. The spines make it a pretty golden ball when young and it is very slow growing. \$1.00 each.

Costus—these are intriguing tropical tuberous-rooted plants, called "Spiral flags," with unusual foliage arranged in rotary fashion, and interesting, cone-like flower heads. *C. igneus* is 3 to 5 feet tall, with showy orange-pink flowers on green bracts, while the taller *C. speciosa* has creamy-white flowers, on dark red bracts, atop the 6 to 8 foot stems. Strong roots, *C. igneus*, \$1.00; *C. speciosa*, \$2.00 each.

Zamia Floridana—The "Coontie palm," common Florida cycas, \$1.00 each. Nice foliage plant for pots.

Cycas revoluta—common Sago Palm, a choice Cycas from the Far East, \$2.00 for small plants with leaves trimmed back to crown for mailing.

Cycas circinalis, the rare Queen Sago Palm, small plants \$5.00.

Gardenia Florida, the dooryard type, *Gardenia Veitchii*, and *Gardenia Hadley*, the *Veitchii* being the miniature variety, and the *Hadley* the modern florists strain, small plants \$1.00 and \$2.00 from cans, shipped bare root, packed in damp moss.

Dyckia sulphurea—odd succulent Bromeliad. Like a tiny Agave, 50c.

Banana plants—make nice tub subjects, \$1.00 each.

Urginea—this is the giant Mediterranean squill. We have two strains, small bulbs, \$2.00 each in summer. Flower like *Eremurus*.

Xanthosoma violacea—This is the most attractive type of the larger elephant ear group. Dark green foliage with purple shading, \$2.00 each.

Billbergia—Several varieties of this popular air plant, including the elementary *B. nutans*, 50c, and *B. nutans hybrid*, 50c; *B. Alberti*, 75c; *B. rubra-cyanea*, \$1.00; *B. disticha*, \$1.00; and *B. thyrsiflora* \$1.50, for small plants.

Bryophyllum pinnatum and **Kalanchoe tubiflora**,—popular tropical succulents, six for \$1.00.

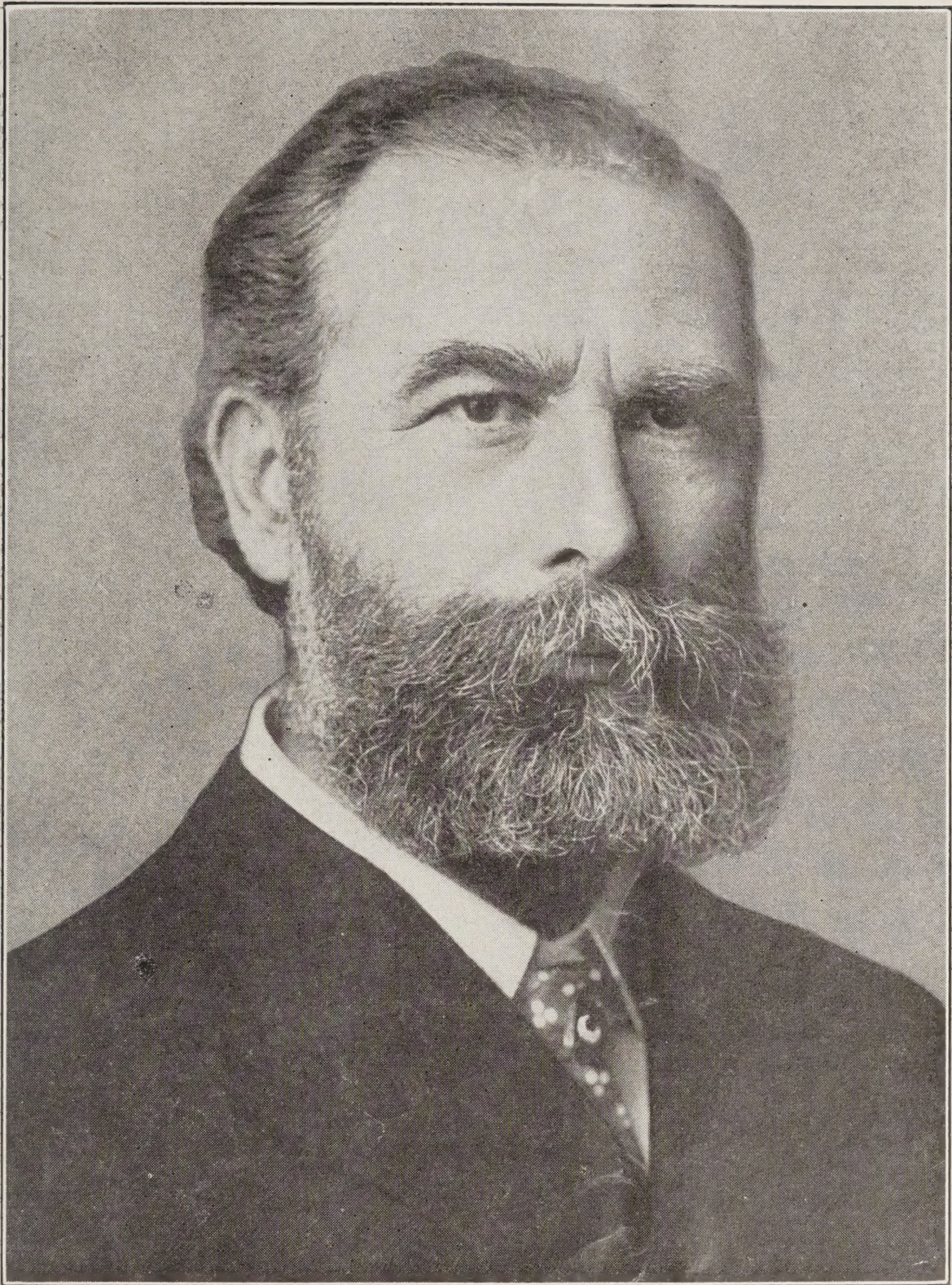
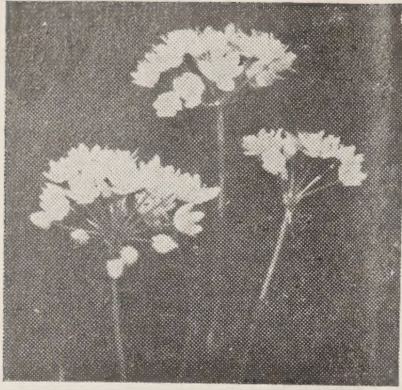


Photo courtesy American Plant Life Soc.

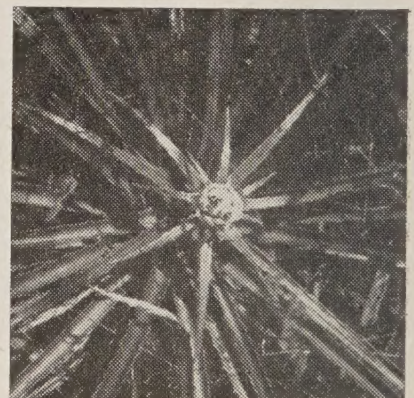
THE LATE THEODORE L. MEAD, 1852-1936 of Oviedo, Fla., pioneer plantsman and hybridizer of Florida, close friend and cooperator with the late Dr. Henry Nehrling, in the raising of new strains and varieties of Hybrid Amaryllis, Fancy Leaved Caladiums, Crinums, Orchids, etc., some of which remain as outstanding to this day.



LEFT TO RIGHT, *ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM*, fine winter-flowering bulb; *Kalanchoe tubiflora*, flower head of this interesting spiky-leaved succulent; *Alstroemeria pulchella*, attractive Brazilian tuberous-rooted perennial.



LEFT, *LYCORIS RADIATA*, brilliant bulb flower from China and Japan, often called "red spider lily" in lower South, and formerly classified erroneously as *Nerine Sarniensis*. At right, *Sauromatum guttatum*, rare and exotic aroid of the Far East, with sinister, evil-smelling bloom as above, like a snaky-spotted calla, followed by handsome foliage which dies down in early Fall. Easy culture.



LEFT TO RIGHT, THE GIANT "SPINELESS" CACTUS, or prickly pear, *Opuntia Ficus-Indica*, with large pads a foot long, and fruits as big as goose eggs, delicious to eat fresh. Has been called "Burbank Spineless" cactus, but probably introduced as a collected plant. Center, *Cypella*, handsome bulbous irid, with fine yellow flowers, close to *Tigridia*; at right, looking down at plant of the exotic *Bromelia Pinguin*, a curiously geometric "pineapple relative" of the American tropics with viciously spiny-edged leaves.

WYNDHAM HAYWARD LAKEMONT GARDENS
WINTER PARK, FLA., U. S. A.